The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FORGET ME NEVER.

Yes, graceless youth as soon we part,
As soon those dearest ties must sever;
Yet this neglected, injur'd heart,
Can it forget thee?—no, Oh! never.

For painful memory oft revives,
Those happy scenes when first we met;
And many sad fruitless are those sighs,
Breath'd o'er lost hours of fond regret.

For those could'st ev'ry hope deceive,
Thy vows can I forget them ever?
Where parting those so oft doth'st breathe,
Dear Mary I'll be true forever.

How little then this heart knew,
Thy promises could soon be blighted;
That heart I fondly thought so true,
Thou hast it to another plighted.

Since thou could'st so nothing prove,
To break yet breast my peace forever,
The object of misguided love,
Can she forget thee?—no, oh! never. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To Dr. J. C. of Centerville, C. County.

When age shall silver o'er my head,
My brow be furrow'd o'er with care—
When sympathising friends have fled,
And fleeting time bids me prepare—

Prepare to meet the yawning tomb,
When the appalling die is cast—
To sink to death—or else to come
Where joys eternal ever last.

O! thought divine!—there realms above,
Where angels sing in loudest strains;
Where life revives—the God of love,
Where pain's celestial ever reigns.

Then "Come, ye blest!"—that alone—
That voice should lash terrestrial strife;
Then are the gates wide open thrown,
That lead to everlasting life.

"Come all ye sinners!"—O rejoice,
Remember here is proffer'd given;
"Repent ye sinners," hear that voice—
That voice rings thro' the vault of Heav'n.

Then O may I desire resign,
Nor longer I existence crave,
Relying on that Power Divine,
Which triumphs o'er death and the grave.

BRANDYWINE BARD.

Newark, Del. County, May 17th, 1824.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON CHARITY.

Inscribed to Miss M. R. Smith, of Philadelphia, by her cousin J. H.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity, these three:—But the greatest of these is Charity."—*1st Corinth.* 13 c. 13.

Three sisters, of one heav'nly parent born,
Religion brightest, and the church adorn;
The eldest, Faith, with Revelation's eyes,
Thro' Reason's shades, the realms of bliss descries,
Brings Heav'n in reaching prospect home,
And unbelievers to its happiness invites!
The second Hope, with oft-beguiling smile,
Lightens each woe, and softens human toil;
Raising the thoughtful pierced heart upward
To that blest place where ev'ry care shall end!
The youngest, Charity, a seraph guest,
With cheerful goodness warms the cold breast;
Her boundless view and comprehensive mind,
Sees all—covers the weal of human kind,
And taught to scan all the theme above,
Grasps all creation in the limits of love!
Yet two of the sky, the daughters of the sky,
Boast short duration, and are born to die!
For Faith shall real in vision—Hope in joy;
While Charity immortal and sublime,
Shall mock the darts of death, and wreck of time,
When nature sinks, herself the prey of fire,
And all the monuments of art expire!
She shall emerge triumphant from the flame,
The cause her power, and her worth th' same!
Confess'd shall shine to saints and angels known,
Approv'd, distinguish'd near th' eternal throne!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO S——.

There is an eye on which my own
Has gaz'd till it has dim'd its sight;
Till ev'ry bit my heart has known,
Has smil'd—a vision of delight.

There is a mouth, whose cherub smile,
Has ravish'd hours of misery;
Whose accents so ever could beguile,
And almost gain with witchery.

There is a lip, or ruby bright,
So dear to fond affection's heart,
That when my own have kiss'd it right,
It triumph'd in its native power.

There is a voice, so thrilling sweet,
Its tones can make a seraph elate,
That, tho' misfortune's winds are bleak,
They reach the soul in strains of fire.

There is a bosom, where my head,
Throbbing with ill, has often lain,
Whose pulse would wake the sleeping dead,
So free from rank unfeeling'd stain.

There are two hearts that time must sever,
That live but on each other's breath;
These hearts, oh! God, must part—forever;
Reflection ends each joy in this.

Oh! had our hearts but earlier met,
And liv'd to feed communion them,
We had now parted with regret,
Or parted but to meet again.

Farewell! but when thy hours of bliss
Are brightest, then remember me:
While mining friendship's hallow'd kiss
Remains, still I'll remember thee.

Once more farewell! my ocean bark
Rides on—and to its bosom's swell,
Gleams thro' path—if watery so dark;
My native land and thee I farewell! HENRY.

WHAT IS TIME?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of years,
Wrinkled and furrow'd, and white with hoary hairs,
"Time is the warp of life," he said—"O tell
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well."

I asked the ancient, venerable dead,
Sages who wrote and warriors who bled;
From the cold grave, a hollow murmur flow'd,
"Time sow'd the seeds we reap in this abode."

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke
Of ruthless death, like a golden bowl had broke,
I ask'd him what is time? "Time," he replied,
"I've lost it! ah, the treasure," and he died!

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
Those bright chronometers of day and years,
They answered, "Time is but a meteor's glare,"
And bade me for eternity prepare.

I ask'd the seasons in their annual round,
Which monthly or circulate the ground;
And they replied, (no oracle more wise)
"Tis folly's blank and wisdom's highest prize."

I ask'd a spirit lost, but O the shriek
That pierced my soul! I shudder while I speak;
It cried a particle! A speck, a mite
Of endless years, duration infinite!"

Of things inanimate, my dial I
Consulted, and it made me this reply—
"Time is the season fair of living well,
The path to glory, or the path to hell."

I ask'd the fiddle, and no thanks it said,
"Time is the present hour, the past is fled;
Live—live to-day! to-morrow never yet
On any human being rose or set."

I ask'd old father Time himself, at last;
But in a moment he flew swiftly past;
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind
His noiseless steed, which left no trace behind.

I ask'd the mighty angel, who shall stand
One foot on sea, and one on solid land;
"By heaven's great King I swear, the mystery's o'er,
Time was," he cried, "but time shall be no more."

THE MORALIST.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

This is one of the ten commandments, promulgated amidst thunderings and lightnings on Sinai's mount, and written on tables of stone by Jehovah himself: and our Saviour has declared, that until heaven and earth pass away not a jot or tittle shall be taken from the *law* till all be fulfilled. The decalogue is therefore, as binding on christians, as it was on those to whom it was originally addressed. Moses, the man of God, in all his writings and orations, but more particularly in his last farewell addresses, strongly urges the children of Israel to keep these holy commandments, and to teach them diligently to their children, and their children's children, through all generations. Happy would it be for mankind in our day, if the same zeal and diligence was universally practised. The motto I have chosen seems to be misunderstood by many, and its meaning narrowed and perverted by not a few.

Stealing, according to some, is the clandestine purloining of property from its lawful owner, by the skulking cowardly thief, and appropriating it to himself. This is no doubt a correct definition as far as it goes; but the design and scope of the commandment is more extensive, and includes in it all violations of moral honesty. Every man from the highest magistrate to the pettiest clerk, who is guilty of extortion, bribery, or breach of trust, who does not well and truly discharge the trust reposed in him, is guilty of *stealing*.

Every man who over-reaches his neighbor, who deceives him in weight or measure, or who sells him an article for what it is not, is guilty of *stealing*.

Every man who contracts a debt with the intention not to pay it, and who, holding the property of others, or fraudently transfers his own, with a view to take shelter behind a bankrupt law, is guilty of *stealing*

Lastly, whoever by falsehood or fraud causes his neighbour to sustain a loss, either in his property or reputation, is guilty of *stealing*.

The amount does not alter the nature of the offence, the principal and the motive are every thing. The boy who begins by stealing an apple, has as effectually shook off the moral restraint as he who robs on the largest scale. How diligent then ought parents and masters to be, to teach children and servants their duty, and to eradicate with the caustic of wholesome correction, the first appearance of this mean and detestable vice.

STAGE COACH INCIDENT.

An instance which proves that incidents, in a stage-coach, produce or promote salutary impressions.

In the company, in the conveyance alluded to, was a young man of sociable temper, affable manners, and considerable information; his accent was barely sufficient to discover, that English was not his native tongue; and a very slight peculiarity in pronouncing the *th*, ascertained him a Dutchman. He had early entered into the military life; had borne both a Dutch and a French commission; had travelled much; was master of different languages; evinced by his deportment, that he was no stranger to the society of gentlemen. He had, however, in a high degree, a fault, too common among military men, and too absurd to find an advocate among men of sense—he swore profanely and incessantly! While the horses were changing, a gentleman, who sat on the same seat in the coach with him, took him by the arm, and requested the favor of his company in a short walk.—When they were so far retired as not to be over heard, the former observed, "Although I have not the honour of your acquaintance, I know, sir, that your habits of feeling are those of a gentleman, and that nothing can be more repugnant to your wishes than giving unnecessary pain to any of your company." He started, and replied, "Most certainly, sir, I hope I have committed no offence of that sort." "You will pardon me for pointing out an instance in which you have not altogether avoided it." "Sir," said the officer, "I shall be much your debtor for so friendly an act; for, upon my honor, I cannot conjecture in what I have transgressed." "If you, sir," said the former, "had a very dear friend, to whom you were under unspeakable obligations, should you not be deeply wounded by any disrespect to him, or even hearing his name introduced and used with a frequency of repetition, and a levity of air incompatible with the dignity of, or the regard due to, his character?" "Undoubtedly, and I should not permit it; but I know not that I am chargeable with indecorum to any of your friends." "Sir, my God is my best friend, to whom I am under unspeakable obligations! I think you must recollect that you have very frequently, since we commenced our journey, *taken his name in vain*. This has given to me and others excruciating pain!" "Sir, answered the officer, with a very ingenuous emphasis, "*I have done wrong*—I confess the impropriety—I am ashamed of a practice which, I am sensible, has no excuse: but I have imperceptibly fallen into it; and I really swear without being conscious that I do so. I will endeavor to abstain from it in future; and as you are next on the seat, I shall thank you to touch my elbow as often as I trespass." This was agreed upon: the horn sounded, and the travellers resumed their places. In the space of four or five miles, the officer's elbow was jogged every few seconds: he always coloured, but bowed and received the hint without the least symptom of displeasure; and, in a few miles more, he so mastered his propensity for swearing, that not one oath was heard from his lips during the rest, which was the greater part of the journey.

SKETCHES
OF DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.

MR. ELWES.

The miser, John Elwes, Esq. who would starve himself to save sixpence, was a man who frequently hazarded large sums at the gaming table.—Few men, according to his own acknowledgment, had played deeper than himself, or with more varied success. He once played two days and a night without intermission; and the room being a small one, the party were nearly up to their knees in cards. He lost some thousands at that sitting; and the Duke of Northumberland was of the party, who would never quit a table where any hope of winning remained.

If Mr. Elwes had received all he won, he would have been the richer for his gaming propensities; but many sums were never liquidated, and thus he became a great loser, by play. The theory which he professed, "that it was impossible to ask a gentleman for money," he perfectly confirmed by his practice; and he never violated this feeling to the last hour of his life.

It is curious to remark, how at this period of his life he contrived to mingle small attempts at saving, with objects of the most unbounded dissipation. After sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, with the most fashionable and profligate men of the time, amid splendid rooms, gilt sofas, wax lights, and waiters attendant on his call, he would walk out about four in the morning not toward home, but into Smithfield, to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon hall, a farm of his in Essex! There would this same man, forgetful of the scenes he had just left, stand, in the cold or rain, higgling with a carcase butcher *for a shilling!*

Mr. Elwes made frequent excursions to Newmarket, but he never engaged on the turf. On one of these visits, Lord Abingdon, who was slightly known to Mr. Elwes, had made a match for seven thousand guineas, which it was supposed he would be obliged to forfeit, from an inability to produce the sum, though the odds were greatly in his favour. Mr. Elwes, unsolicited, made him an offer of the money, which he accepted and won the engagement. The generosity of this act no one will deny; but it was the fate of Mr. Elwes to combine some great actions with a meanness so extraordinary that he no longer appeared the same person; and he who hazarded seven thousand pounds in the morning, fasted all day, and went happily to bed with the reflection that he had saved half-a-crown!

PROFESSOR PORSON.

Porson was once travelling in a stage coach, when a young Oxonian, fresh from college, was amusing the ladies with a variety of talk, and amongst other things, with a quotation, as he said, from Sophocles. A Greek quotation, and in a coach too! roused our slumbering professor, from a kind of dog sleep, in a snug corner of the vehicle:—shaking his ears, and rubbing his eyes, 'I think, young gentleman,' said he, 'you favoured us just now with a quotation from Sophocles; I do not happen to recollect it there.' 'Oh, sir,' replied our Tyro, 'the quotation is word for word as I have repeated it, and in Sophocles too; but I suspect, sir, it is some time since *you* were at college.' The professor applying his hand to his great coat, and taking out a small pocket edition of Sophocles, quietly asked him if he could be kind enough to show him the passage in question, in that little book; after rumm ging the pages for some time, he replied, 'upon second thoughts, I now recollect that the passage is in Euripides.' 'Then perhaps, sir,' said the professor, putting his hand again into his pocket, and handing him a similar edition of Euripides, 'you will be so good as to find it for me, in that little book.'—The young Oxonian returned again to his task, but with no better success, muttering however to himself, '*Curse me if ever I quote Greek again in a coach.*' The tittering of the ladies informed him that he was got into a hubble;—at last, 'Bless me, sir,' said he, 'how dull I am; I recollect now, yes, yes, I perfectly remember, that the passage is in Æschylus.' The inexorable professor returned again to his inexhaustible pocket, and was in the act of handing him an Æschylus, when our astonished Freshman vociferated, 'Stop the coach—hallooh, coachman, let me out I say, instantly—let me out! there's a fellow here has got the whole Bodleian library in his pocket; let me out, I say—let me out; he must be Porson, or the Devil!'

GARRICK.

When Garrick visited the continent, he was received every where with the most distinguished marks of honour and esteem. Even crowned heads vied with each other in the attentions they paid to him. Neither were those of his own profession slow in profiting by the lessons which he gave them in the dramatic art. Preville, the best actor of France, acknowledged him for his master, and looked upon him as a model for imitation. With this actor, he once made a short excursion from Paris on horseback; when Preville took a fancy to act the part of a drunken cavalier. Garrick applauded the imitation, but told him he wanted one thing, which was essential to complete the picture—he did not *make his legs drunk*. 'Hold, my friend,' said he, 'and I shall show you an English blood, who, after having dined at a tavern, and swallowed three or four bottles of port, mounts his horse in a summer evening to go to his box in the country.' He immediately proceeded to exhibit all the gradations of intoxication; he called to his servant that the sun and the fields were turning round him; whipped and spurred his horse until the animal reared and wheeled in every direction; at length he lost his whip, his feet seemed incapable of resting in the stirrups, the bridle dropped from his hand, and he appeared to have lost the use of all his faculties; finally, he fell from his horse in such a death-like manner, that Preville, gave an involuntary cry of horror, and his terror greatly increased when he found his friend made no answer to his questions. After wiping the dust from his face, he asked him again, with the emotion and anxiety of friendship, whether he was hurt? Garrick, whose eyes were closed, half opened one of them, hiccupped, and with the most natural tone of intoxication, called for another glass. Preville was astonished; and when Garrick started up and resumed his usual demeanour, the French actor exclaimed, 'My friend, allow the scholar to embrace his master, and thank him for the valuable lesson he has given him!'

COLONEL JOHNSON.

Col. Johnson, who served under the Duke of York in the Netherlands, was celebrated no less as a gentleman than as an officer; he was every inch a soldier, and had reaped glory and scars in the battle's van. He was an excellent swordsman, and his extreme height of person, and length of arm, rendered him a dangerous antagonist, even to more skilled opponents. Travelling on the Continent, accompanied by a single groom, he on one occasion stopped at a small Inn glad to seek any rest or refreshment for himself, his servant, and his jaded steeds. The only decent apartment in the house was pre-occupied by a party of French officers; all the provisions the house afforded they had bespoken, and the colonel was informed that not a ragout or an omelet was to be had for love or money. A soldier's education seldom deserts him on an emergency; it was but a minute's employment to dictate, and another to send a polite request to the party, that a British officer might be permitted to share in the rations of their mess board. The envy of republican France overcame its politeness and his messenger was sent back with rudeness and denial. Col. Johnson possessed under unmerited insult, the coolness and intrepidity of his country. He commanded that the joint, then being dished up, should be laid before him; he and his servant fared sumptuously; and with 'fear and trembling' mine host of the Garter, carried the mutilated remains to the impatient and vociferating guests of the parlour. Affrighted and astonished, their disappointment, and chagrin were soon converted into impotent railing and breathings of revenge. At that period, the transmission of a watch, a glove, a ring, or any article of which the transmitter stood possessed, was considered the gage of defiance, and our Colonel soon found his table in the kitchen glittering with mementos of Gallic daring. He allowed the challengers to finish their *abbreviated* repast, calmly took his modicum of wine, and then followed by his servant, strode into the apartment. Drawing his sword, and placing on its blade the first article of defiance, at the same moment raising his fine person to its utmost height, and darting an eye of indignation around, as if singling out his victim, he coolly demanded its proprietor to redeem it. The effect was prodigious. There was a pause denoting hesitation—a buz, but nothing palpable; and after a full minute had elapsed, the watch was handed over to his bowing lacquey, and a ring dangled on the still extended weapon; that too became the undisputed property of the domestic; and so with the rest. 'Men but in appearance—soldiers but in name!' exclaimed colonel Johnson as he drew his hand across his blade, ere he deposited it in his sheath—'learn from henceforth to respect the rights of hospitality: I have been told that cowardice is ever the companion of audacity; and that those who know how to convey an insult have rarely the courage to redeem it: I regret that it should have been my fortune to witness, beneath the French uniform, the combination of these degraded alliances.

ARTHUR ONSLOW.

This celebrated Speaker of the English House of Commons, for the purpose of relaxing himself from the multiplied cares of his office, was in the habit of passing his evenings at a respectable county public-house, which for nearly a century was known by the name of the Jew's-harp-house, situated about a mile north of Portland-place. He dressed himself in plain attire, and preferred taking his seat in the chimney corner of the kitchen, where he took part in the vulgar jokes, and ordinary concerns of the landlord, his family and customers. He continued this practice for a year or two and much ingratiated himself with his host and family, who, not knowing his name, called him 'the gentleman,' but, from his familiar manners, treated him as one of themselves. It happened, however, one day, that the landlord was walking along Parliament-street, when he met the speaker in state, going up with an address to the throne, and looking narrowly at the chief personage, he was astonished and confounded at recognizing the features of 'the gentleman,' his constant customer. He hurried home, and communicated the extraordinary intelligence to his wife and family, all of whom were disconcerted at the liberties, which at different times had been taken with so important a person. In the evening Mr. Onslow came as usual, and prepared to take his old seat, but found every thing in a state of peculiar preparation, and the manners of the landlord changed from indifference and familiarity to form and obsequiousness. The children were not allowed to climb upon him, and pull his wig as heretofore, and the servants were kept at a distance. He however, took no notice of the change, but finding that his name and rank had by some means been discovered, he paid the reckoning, civilly took his departure, and never visited the house afterwards.

LA FONTAINE.

In some respects La Fontaine was not unlike Oliver Goldsmith; both were forgetful, generous, unaffected. The French poet almost forgot that he had a wife; and when his friends told him that it was a shame to absent himself from so worthy a lady, he set out for her abode. The servant not knowing him, said she was gone to church; upon which he returned to Paris; and when his friends enquired about his proceeding, he answered, that he had been to see his wife, but was told she was at church!—Being one day at a house, his son came in:—not having seen him for a little time, he did not know the youth again, but remarked to some of the company, that he thought him a boy of parts and spirit. He was told that this promising lad was his own son; to which he answered, "Ha! truly I'm glad on't!"—In company he made no figure. He had been invited to the house of "a person of distinction," for the more elegant entertainment of the guests; but though he ate very heartily, not a word could be got from him. And when, rising from table soon after dinner, on pretence of going to the academy, he was told he would be too soon, "Oh then," said he, "I'll take the longest way."—Being one day at a tedious church service, Racine, seeing he was weary, put a bible into his hands. Fontaine happening to open it at the prayer of the Jews in Baruch, read it over with much admiration, and observed to Racine, "This Baruch is a fine writer: do you know any thing of him?"—In a company of Ecclesiastics, he one day asked whether they thought St. Austin had more wit than Rabelais?—The Reverend Doctor, somewhat amazed at such a question in such a company, observed, "You have put on one of your stockings the wrong side outwards:"—which was the fact!—On his death-bed, his old nurse, seeing the priest was much troubled about him, said, "Good Sir, don't disturb him so—God won't have the heart condemn him."

BONNA, a heroine of the 15th century, has less renown than her shining qualities seem to have merited. Brunoro, a warrior of Parma, saw her in the lowest state of rusticity. Struck with an indiscribable expression in her countenance, he attached her to himself, and took her every where with him, dressed in the habit of a man. She soon became an excellent politician, and gained such an ascendancy over the sagacious nobles of Venice, that they appointed her protector (Brunoro) general of their troops, with a large salary. Thinking herself bound to share with her husband (for such he was now become) the dangers to which she had introduced him, she fought by his side at the head of his troops, stormed the strongest fortresses, and seconded him, with vigor and success, in the defence of Negropont against the Mahometans. She died in 1466, leaving behind her an almost unequalled reputation for address and bravery.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"I tell you, I tell you, my friends, I tell you again, that an old error is better than a new truth." This expression is said to have been uttered by a preacher, who was zealously engaged to enforce upon his audience, the doctrines of the old school, and no doubt but he could vociferate *high church forsooth* with much energy, and tell you in a very pompous manner of the rank and dignity of his ancestors, and of the necessity of adhering to the same faith. But, I tell you, the idea is not a new one.—an old error was said to be better than a new truth near eighteen hundred years old; not indeed in the same identical expressions, but substantially of the same signification. It was this doctrine that influenced the Jews to demand the release of the turbulent Barabbas, who had made insurrection and committed murder, and that Jesus who was an innocent person should be crucified. Jesus had uttered some truths which they considered to be new, and they condemned him. And many righteous persons have been condemned since for speaking truths that have not been "agreeable to those who think an old error is preferable. What but this extraordinary attachment to old errors, has produced the multitude of barbarities which have been inflicted upon innocent persons, by religious zealots in all ages of the world. Those whose interest is built upon and promoted by old errors, are always on the alert to suppress every kind of innovation upon their favourite hypothesis—and whenever they can excite the multitude, by representing the church to be in danger they can all join in the shout of "great is Diana of the Ephesians." Those who cry out mystery! mystery! and insist upon an adherence to old errors, generally have some darling interest of their own in the bottom. By keeping people in ignorance of the truth, and imposing the dogmas of their irrational tenets as matters of faith, their aggrandizement is secured, though it be at the expence of many a poor soul whose immortal interest is sacrified upon their altars. But I will contradict the preacher and declare, that a new truth is better than all the old or the new errors that ever existed.

Religious intolerance is the greatest error that ever crept into the heads of men. It has produced as much inhumanity, if not more, than any other depravity of the human mind. It has always been an enemy to new truth even when it is clearly sanctioned by reason or revelation.—I have read of a woman, whose husband having adopted a new truth, reformed his habits from drunkenness to sobriety, yet her indignation was so excited against this new truth that she declared she had rather see him continue in his old error of intoxication than to profess a religion that was deemed a new one. A new truth is better than an old error, let the preacher say what he will. It is better to be a sober man than a drunkard let the woman say what she please. That religion which makes a person good, is certainly a good one. The promulgation of what is called new truth, from the days of Moses to the present time, has met with opposition from those whose attachment is rivetted to old errors. But truth, though sometimes slow in its progress, always "bears away the victory," and its votaries eventually triumph over the votaries of error.

I am aware that ambitious persons have endeavoured to impose upon mankind, by presenting for their acceptance something that has the appearance of new truth; but which in reality is nothing more than a new error; and a new error is no better than an old one. That there is such a thing as truth is certain—that it is not difficult to come to the knowledge of it, so far as is necessary for us—is equally clear. Truth is simple in itself. The mind when divested of old errors and prejudices becomes qualified to perceive simple truth. Simple truth is the foundation of learning. Complex truth, or that truth which exists in a multitude of parts, is nothing more than a multitude of simple truths. The mind perceives one truth and retains it—it perceives another and retains it in like manner. Hence its possession of a multitude of truth. AMBOY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Heckerwelder, or some such curious author, tells us that an Indian once observed, when God spoke to the Indians, he always spoke so that they could perfectly understand him—for, to Indians, he spoke in the Indian language. Without saying much about the various readings and multitude of obscurities which envelope the sacred text, as it is called in an obscure cloud,—without adverting much to those doctrines while we are instructed to believe, at the same time that we do not know what they mean;—without dwelling upon those mysteries which no flesh can comprehend, we will confine ourselves to the Indians doctrine—God always speaks to us in a language that we can understand. It is in vain to tell an Indian that the divine will is wrapt up in a volume of Hebrew and Greek—It is in vain to attempt to impose such an idea upon any other rational being who has not taken leave of some of his senses.

Now what I am at, is merely to notice the want of order in some writers, who profess to be desirous of furnishing religious instruction to their readers, and yet for some cause, I know not what, unless vanity prompts them, they intermix phrases of Latin, or some strange language.—This is not speaking as the Indian says, and as every sensible person admits, that God does—in a language that the hearer can understand.

SALEM.

From Kneeland's Philadelphia Gazetteer.

"The American Pronouncing Spelling Book."

The Specimen of this new contemplated work, (which was advertised on page 132 of the Gazetteer,) has been sent to every University and College in the United States, as well as to several of the Clergy, teachers and other literary gentlemen in this city, who now have it under consideration, and from whom an opinion, either approving or disapproving of the plan, will in due time be expected. In the mean time, to give our readers some further knowledge of the work, and to prepare the public mind for its reception, we publish the following; which is the same in substance as the preface to the work, excepting the principles are here more minutely explained; and it would be very grateful to our feelings to see the same copied into other papers.

Nothing can be more desirable in any language, than a correct and uniform pronunciation: but such is the irregularity of the English orthography, that scarcely two authors can be found, who agree in the true pronunciation of many words; and should an attempt be made to establish a uniform system of pronunciation upon the present orthography, it would be found a task altogether impracticable. And a

s the more to be lamented, as it is a difficulty which presents itself at the very threshold of literature, and which can hardly be surmounted even by the utmost patience and perseverance.

This difficulty can only be removed by means of a perfect alphabet, in which every sound in the language is uniformly represented—the same character always representing the same sound, and the same sound being always represented by the same character. Such an alphabet is now presented to the public; not for the purpose, however, of altering the orthography of the language, at least for the present, but only with a view of teaching children its true pronunciation. But it may readily be perceived, that this alphabet, if adopted, will answer every purpose for the orthography of the language itself; and when brought into general use, and made familiar by practice, will completely obviate the difficulty which now exists, and will exist as long as there is such a discordance between the orthography of the language and its pronunciation. The new system may be learnt in one month, even by children; and it is so perfect, uniform and certain, that persons of common capacity will, in a very short time, be able to pronounce any word at first sight: while a little practice will enable them to write the language correctly: that is, if they can pronounce it correctly; for, in this new system, it will be natural for all persons to write as they would pronounce: hence, they can write any word correctly on only hearing it distinctly and accurately pronounced.

But this is not all. This new system of orthography, should it ever be adopted for the language itself, will be an incalculable saving to the public in the expense of books and of printing of every description.*

But notwithstanding the advantages of such a system, yet, owing to the force of habit, and the difficulty of producing a change of habit, even in an individual, much more in a nation, its adoption, for any thing more than as a mode of teaching the true pronunciation according to the present orthography, is not at present to be anticipated; probably not in the present generation, if ever.

Many methods have already been adopted for this purpose, one of which, (namely, that of Mr. Webster, adopted in the American Definition Spelling Book,) and which has hitherto succeeded very well, is retained in the proposed work; though the new mode will supersede the necessity of making much use of it. Whether this new system has superior claims to all others, is respectfully submitted to the decision of the public; particularly to those who are engaged in the education of children.—That it has equal claims, will (it is believed) not be disputed: and when it is considered how accurately it gives the sounds of all the variable consonants, as well as vowels and diphthongs, without altering the appearance of the words, (that is, the words in the left hand column, the only words the learner is to spell,) its superiority to all other methods which have been adopted, must, I think, be admitted.

But lastly, and which is not the least consideration, it will lay a foundation for a more perfect system of alphabetical writing than has ever been exhibited to the world—a system which will completely do away the very idea of hard words to spell; for nothing more will be requisite than to pronounce a word correctly, articulating every syllable distinctly, and it will at once be known how it should be written; as the variation of a single letter will cause a different pronunciation.

Although it will not be necessary to use all the accents in writing, but only where the same letters will otherwise spell a different word, yet, as it will be just as easy, and it will make the orthography more perfect and complete, it is recommended that they should be always used in print: but should they be thought to mar the beauty of the language, in process of time they may be laid aside. But the author is speaking as though he expected his new scheme at once to be adopted by the public, a circumstance he has no right to expect, and therefore the subject is waved for the present.

To say the least, this new system will not only facilitate the learner, by giving him the correct pronunciation of every word, but it will render the reading and spelling of all words more easy; as there will be no occasion for dividing the words into syllables, as is the case in the mode of teaching now in use, but only to pronounce the letters distinctly through the whole word, whether longer or shorter, consisting of one or more syllables, and then pronounce the word as taught in the right hand column. This is a better mode, and will be found much easier than the common method, both in reading and spelling; and therefore the words in the Pronouncing Spelling Book will not be divided into syllables. Let the child spell according to the left hand column, and pronounce, without spelling, according to the right hand column, giving every letter (in the pronunciation) its true sound, as taught in the new alphabet. There is no necessity for dividing words into syllables in spelling, as we never so divide them, not even in the mind, when writing; and the only use in knowing how to spell words, is that we may know how to write them. But let this new system, which may be learnt with but little trouble, be completely adopted in all writing, and there will be no occasion of either writing or spelling according to the present method, excepting by those who prefer it. At the same time, books printed in one mode may be read just as familiarly as those printed in the other.

The author has endeavoured to raise in his own mind all the objections of which his new system of orthography is susceptible, and feels fully prepared to obviate them when brought by others. But whatever objections there may be to it as a substitute for the orthography of the languuge itself, there can be no objection to it for the purpose for which it has been proposed; namely, as a correct, and perhaps the best mode of teaching the true pronunciation of the language. And this is all that is at present expected, or has been very seriously attempted. Whatever else has been said in favour of this mode of writing, is merely in reference to what might be done, were it not for the force of habit and prejudice.

Should it be found that this method, as a sure guide to the true pronunciation of the English language, meets with public approbation, and should there be sufficient encouragement to warrant the undertaking, the author purposes to revise (for the last time) his "Definition Spelling Book," adding the pronunciation as well as the definition of each word.

For a further knowledge of the contemplated Spelling Book, the reader is referred to the *Specimen*, in which all its principles are fully explained; which may be had of the author, No. 31 South Second street.

* The present system of orthography occupies, on an average, about six pages where the new system will occupy but five.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,—In your paper of the 15th inst. I addressed a communication to you, answering, as I thought, in a general way, the question as to the scarcity of *beaus* in ladies company. I little thought, at the time, of the subject becoming a "newspaper controversy." What then was my astonishment, upon taking up the "*Post*" of the 22d inst. to find that *two* champions had rose in battle array against me. As there is no doubt that "*Billy*" and "*Censor*" both intended that their *lectures* should pass by as "*critical remarks*" upon my communication, I shall ask your indulgence for a few remarks upon the *imperishable* writings of these "*bright luminaries.*" "Billy" says, "he thinks he will be able to give at least *two* better reasons than "Polycarpus" has done; and first, in regard to the ladies, there are more of them;" and instead of entering into an explanation of this "*highly important information,*" he runs headlong into a detail of the *evils necessarily* accompanying female society. He tells us that "the unmarried ladies have a happy faculty of appearing much younger than they really are"—that "at the age of 12 and 13, girls are *pushed* into the society of *women*, laced up in a stay jacket and corset bone, with curls, rings, &c. in abundance." But "Billy" says "there is another reason why there is so great a scarcity of beaux—*the company of these fascinating cherubs is not so agreeable as "Polycarpus" supposes!*—he has no doubt been smitten with the charms of some fair syren; but let her withdraw the smiles of her countenance, and he will be the first to fulminate anathemas," &c. &c. He says, further, "'Polycarpus' has not solved the problem, What is it that renders the company of ladies useful?" I think if the gentleman will refer to my communication he will find that I have solved this *difficult* problem. I there maintained, and still persist in it, (and have fairly stated my reasons for thinking so,) that without the society of ladies a young man is "*nothing worth!*" "Billy" and "Censor" have both made objections to my address, and have endeavoured to explain them so made. They have racked their brains, and brought forward all the ideas their *fertile* imaginations can boast of; but alas! the flowers of fancy have been expended in vain!—a sorry "*residuum*" in their *upper stories* is still perceptible! "Billy" has given us the history of a tea-party he was at—where the discourse run upon the fine bow of some charming *beau*, and the new arrived fashions," &c. and all that "kind of thing," when he was happily relieved from the disgusting spectacle, by an opportunity offering itself of seeing a lady home. Fortunate "Billy!" that you may always prove equally fortunate is my sincere wish! "Censor" has given us the history of the nursery, with so much minuteness, and polished it over with the flowers of rhetoric to such a degree, that I will take leave of him, only remarking that

"The secret conscientiousness of duty well performed—
The public voice of praise
That honours virtue and rewards it—
All these are his!"

One word more to "Billy," and I am done:—When you visit a lady, it is your place to entertain her. If she commence upon the subject of equipages, dress, &c. and continue in it, blame yourself. It is your duty to change the conversation, and endeavour to draw her into that best calculated to improve both. Should the scowl of sullenness encircle the brow, or should the heaving sigh proclaim a troubled breast, it is your duty to enliven the scene, if possible, and draw from her once more the cheering smile. With these remarks I shall conclude, hoping the subject will not again be resumed; but should it be, I shall once more claim your indulgence.

POLYCARPUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO "BILLY" AND "CENSOR."

It is not because I deem Messrs. Billy and Censor worthy of a reply, as respects their individual capacity, that I trouble you at this time; but when old bachelors, under the cloak of youth, come publicly forth, and breathe out anathemas on that portion of the human race on whom Heaven reflects her brightest ray, I think it every man's duty to expose and strip the raiment of hypocrisy from the shoulders of *age, ugliness* and *imbecility*. The pertinent remarks of Mr. Billy, (whose name indicates vanity and pretension, without accomplishments, even to aspire to that honour which "Polycarpus" enjoys,) and without arguments to support them. 1st. He says there are more females than males, and refers the reader who might doubt it, to the population list, as a proof of his assertions But we ask friend Billy, is that any reason why young men should forsake them? Does it detract any thing from their merits? He must recollect, that if *he* possesses the heart of an *ass*, there are those who have the souls of men. He also adduces another one in the shape of the figure 3 and 0—for what purpose I cannot tell; unless he wishes us to join with him and abuse, (if there is nothing else,) the age of our females. How imbecile, how weak is man! He that cannot enjoy a female's conversation, and appreciate her worth, is unfit to associate with *men*. I might have said, perhaps, more correctly, the world; but to distinguish the peculiar class to which I allude, it will be necessary to place a stress on the word MEN, to imply that portion to which I have called the attention of the reader; because, the all-powerful attraction of vice has already levelled virtue, in some respects, with itself; and it originates, I am sorry to say, from men, and from the abodes of vice and immorality which they frequent. A continual round of dissipation will not only lead the mind away from the domestic scenes of bliss and enjoyment, but it will lead the soul from the light of truth to the dark and dreary abodes of sin and death. These are the inducements to mislead the unwary and the unguarded.

To Censor I have little to say—he talks of "etiquette, politeness, parties, and the fostering care of a tender parent," and a variety of stuff about woman, whom he seems to know as much about as his *brother* Billy's, he then sums the whole full-some amalgamation of "fans, reticules, glasses of water, dangling at elbows, desire to please," &c &c. In a wise remark, worthy the pen of the immortal *Stupeo*,* he says, that "solitude alone can work a reformation in the female sex!" This needs no comment.

I have not touched on the weak parts of Billy's arguments, because they are unworthy a refutation; but in conclusion I will observe, that our females are celebrated, not only for their beauty, but accomplishments and virtue; and I agree with Polycarpus, and the question which he proposed yet mains unanswered, Why do our young men neglect so much worth and beauty? This is the substance of his question, although not in the same words. (I have no paper by me to refer.) I answer: 1st. Because the degeneracy of the age has corrupted the morals of those who never had a *mind* to conceive the pleasure and advantage of a female acquaintance. (Mark that, Master Billy, not Shakespeare.) 2d. It is because their principles are diametrically opposed to what is virtuous and attractive. 3d. It is because their antipathy arises from low and vulgar prejudices; or perhaps from vice and immorality. 4th. It is because they are opposed to refined conversation and manners. 5th. It is because their conduct will not bear investigation; consequently they are unworthy the notice and confidence of a female 6. It is because they have sour sentiments of a nature calculated to speak, when they wish them secret, and are apt to be overshaded when coming in contact with beauty and virtue. These are the reasons adduced in support of an argument as equitable as it is true: and I challenge Billy or Censor, or any other old Bachelor, to overthrow them by talking of "laces, stays, giddy girls," &c. &c.; for they never can detract one spark from the bright flame of beauty, worth, and female virtue.

R

* Stupeo was one of Godwin's imaginary Philosophers, and I recommend him to Censor as a pattern of learning, wit and sense. He is to be found in a book called the Vagabond—by Godwin.

European Intelligence.

ONE DAY LATER.

By the Packet ship William Thompson, Capt. Crocker, at New-York, from Liverpool, files of London papers to the evening of the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th of April, both inclusive, are received.

Greece is still prosperous and victorious. Arta has capitulated, and the Greeks are in full march upon Joannina.

The British influence at the Porte, is rapidly on the decline, in consequence of the suspicion entertained that the Cabinet of St. James is secretly in favour of the Greeks. The movements of Lord Byron, and the presence of a strong naval force in the neighbourhood of the Ionian Islands, are cited as the cause of the coolness towards Lord Strangford.

The royalists in Spain, have attempted to murder the constitutionalists. The disorders and tyranny introduced into that unhappy country by the legitimates of Europe, prove how strongly inimical they are to justice, toleration, and the rights of man.

France, under the Bourbons, is beginning to put forth its former strength, new squadrons of cavalry, and regiments of infantry are ordered to take the field, and since they were permitted to scour Spain without molestation, they are beginning to show Europe their real strength.

Paris papers of April 11, received in London, contain accounts of horrible massacres and excesses which have taken place in several cities of Spain. The prisons at Madrid had been broken open, and many persons detained for political offences, sacrificed. At Cordova, about ten have been massacred, but the plot succeeded only in part. At Valentia, the exaltos threw numbers into prison. Such is the state of that country which the French boast of having tranquilized!

The Hecla and Fury, discovery ships, are rapidly preparing at Deptford, for the Polar Expedition. Every precaution seems to have been taken, that comfort and ingenuity can devise, to render their success complete. They will proceed about the middle of May.

There is a strong rumour that the present Parliament will be dissolved.

The King of Spain and the Royal family are enjoying good health at Aranjuez.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Soltan makes great exertion in preparing an army of 90,000 men for the Morea.

The son of the Marquis de Casa Irujo, has been named Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Paris.

The House of Commons on the 12th of April voted £500,000 for the building of new churches.

The new levy is to be raised by recruits, one half from England and the other half from Ireland.

It is now positively asserted that Guebhard, the banker, has taken the first Spanish loan of 50,000,000 francs, and on the first of April he was shortly expected at Madrid to contract for another loan of equal amount.

Mr. Justice Best is appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

HORRID MURDER.

Shocking acts of human depravity have become of late so prevalent that we scarcely are moved at the recital of a murder unless it is characterized by some unusual circumstances. The following, however, as it was perpetrated in our own vicinity, and by those whose next attempt may be yet nearer home, will necessarily give rise to feelings of no ordinary description.

On Saturday evening last, four men called at the house of Mrs. Mary Warner, in Upper Darby, (Del. County,) and requested to see the man living in her family. (Mrs. Warner keeps a store in a part of her house, and the young man referred to, William Bonsall, his wife, and a child about sixteen months old, constituted the whole of her family.) Mr. Bonsall, who we learn was in bed, came down, and was greeted in a very cordial manner by his visitors, whom, however, he professes never to have seen before—yet unwilling to be inhospitable, he requested them to sit down; in a few minutes one of the four men demanded of Bonsall his money—he replied that he had but a dollar and a half, which they might take. At this moment one of the ruffians cut down a clothes line hanging in the kitchen, and drew it so tight about Bonsall's neck as to choke him. Bonsall lifted his hand to his throat to loosen the rope, when the tallest of the robbers made a pass at his arm with a razor, which layed open his arm to the bone, from the shoulder to his elbow. Bonsall was then thrown into a chair, and held by one of the ruffians, while the other directed Mrs. Warner, after tying her arms, to light him into the store.

While this man was in the store, taking such property as he could most easily carry off, the other continued with Mr. Bonsall. Just as Mrs. Warner was leaving the store, the man in the kitchen used some words to Mr. Bonsall, and then stabbed him several times in the abdomen with a shoe-knife, much worn—this was done while sitting in a chair directly in front of him; in attempting to withdraw it, the blade stuck so strongly, that the handle came off, and the knife was left in his body.

Two of the men had previously retired to the front door. The two men in the house, discovering Mrs. Bonsall, and perceiving her *delicate* situation, threatened the most shocking barbarity if she did not immediately conduct them to the place where her husband's money was kept; they were desired to take any and every article of property, but to spare their lives; they accordingly took the whole of Mr. Bonsall's clothes, his military uniform excepted, and filled two large handkerchiefs with goods from the shop, and after insulting the dying Bonsall, they retired. Bonsall was in a few moments a corpse.

It was noticed by Mrs. Bonsall, that one of the Robbers was a very large, ill-looking man, dressed in a Wilmington stripe round-about; and from the appearance of his hands, he was supposed to be a shoe-maker—a supposition confirmed by his having the knife already mentioned.

The other active man was small, had sandy hair and whiskers, and wore a brown coatee.

These murderers, it is thought, crossed Gray's bridge, on Sunday about 12 o'clock, and entered the city. We trust that means will be adopted to bring the perpetrators of such a barbarous act, to their merited punishment.

If any thing could go beyond the murder of the husband, it was the brutality of their threats to the wife—humanity and the safety of society, require that they be ferretted out of their lurking places, and a proper remuneration now awaits the officer, who, in the discharge of an extra service, should benefit the community by ridding it of such monsters.

We received the above facts from Mr. William Palmer, who was one of the inquest upon the body of Mr. Bonsall.

It may be proper to remark, that the clothes carried off belonged to Mr. Bonsall, and were marked with the initials, W. B.

Weekly Compendium.

By the arrival of the ship Baltic, from Buenos Ayres, we learn, that the U. S. Minister, Caesar A. Rodney, was in a very delicate state of health.

Gen. J. D. Barnard, of the town of West Chester, Pa. has been appointed by the Governor, Aid de Camp to his Excellency.

Captain Seybert, of the ship Governor Hawkins, arrived at this port, in 16 days from New Orleans, states, that on the 14th instant, in lat. 23 28, he saw a large fleet, consisting of 25 or 30 sail, supposed to be men of war, standing west—next day was spoken by a Columbian Privateer, who asked Capt. S. if he had seen "The French Fleet."

New Minister.—The new government of Guatmala has appointed colonel Antonia Canas as minister to the United States.

Gen. William H. Winder, a distinguished member of the bar, and of the Senate of Maryland, died at Baltimore on Monday morning in the 49th year of his age.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 58 gentlemen, at the commencement at the University of Maryland, on the 5th May.

Ill-judged clemency.—Robert Burch, lately convicted in Kentucky of murdering his wife under the most diabolical circumstances, has been pardoned by the Governor of that state, and is now running at large in the community.

The U. S. Frigate John Adams is expected to return to the United States, with Com. Porter, from the West India Station, in all next month.

Nine acres of cane on Greenfield estate, Jamaica, have been destroyed by fire, occasioned by burning brushwood on the adjoining land.

A sailor belonging to the ship Hero, of Bristol, who had been upset in a boat, near Jamaica, was picked up in Buff Bay, after having been eight hours and a half in the water, with no other support than an oar.

The Selectmen of Portland, Maine, have announced that eight persons who had the Small pox and were in the hospital in that town, had recovered, and have left the hospital, and that the town is now entirely free from the disease.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of the British North American provinces, is about to return to England. He is expected to embark early in June. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, will visit Quebec previously to the Earl's departure.

Canada.—The grand total of the population of Lower Canada is 427,465. The Catholics are in number 354,411. The clergy and nuns in Quebec, 217; in Montreal, 180.

At New Orleans on the 6th instant, a personal dispute between two respectable citizens was decided by single combat with swords, and one of the compatants being thrust through the body, instantly expired.

Two daughters of Joseph D. Pedrick, of Woodbury, N. J. were poisoned on the 19th inst. by *Arsenic*, administered to them in mistake for *Magnesia*, by their mother.

A party of gentlemen from New-York, have succeeded in disinterring an almost entire Skeleton of a Mammoth, in the eastern part of New-Jersey. It will shortly be placed in the cabinet of the *Lyceum of Natural History* in that city.

The King of Spain has ordered to be taken from the people of the Cape de Verd Islands, the Bibles with which they had been presented by the Bible Societies, and has thereby occasioned much dissatisfaction.

On Thursday morning as the Steam Boats Legislator and Thistle were about starting from the Battery, (New-York) for New-Brunswick, some of the joints of the Thistle's boiler gave way, and the hot water flew in every direction, but fortunately did no damage.

Letters from Rio Janeiro, state, that Lord Cochrane, had a serious difference with the Brazilian Government, and was about to return to England. Lady Cochrane is arrived by the packet.

The ship William Thompson, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, has on board a remarkably fine Bull, of the Durham breed, four years old this spring, weighing 1900 lbs.

Hail Storm.—A few days since there was a severe storm a few miles below Montreal. Some of the hail stones which fell, weighed an ounce. About three thousand panes of glass were broken.

The mail from Worcester to Boston, with ten passengers, was overturned on Monday last and broken to pieces; providentially the passengers escaped without injury.

On the 16th inst. a man named William Kyle of Fayette county, Pa. was murdered by his wife.

David Wright, a native of England, was drowned at Wilmington, Del. last week, by the upsetting of a sail-boat.

Six or eight schooners, making trips on Lake Erie, now arrive weekly at Buffalo, laden with the products of the west. Part of their return cargoes consists of the effects of persons who are moving to Michigan and the northern part of Ohio, in which direction the tide of emigration sets at present.

The Hon. John Dick, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, died at New Orleans on the 23d ult.

Within the last two years, no less than ten steam boats have been built at Pittsburg, and there is now one on the stocks at that city.

On Wednesday night last, a prisoner named James Irvin, made his escape from the Richmond Penitentiary. Three others who attempted to accompany him were arrested in the act. One of the last mentioned was considerably injured by a fall from the wall.

On the 8th instant, the steam boat Commerce, plying between Charleston and Hamburg, S. C. bursted her boiler. No injury was sustained by the passengers or cargo.

The New York Gazette mentions that letters from Alvarado state, that on the 3d of April there was a conspiracy discovered in favour of Yturbide—and on the 4th, the leader of it was seized and beheaded.

It is stated, in one of the Kentucky Journals, that there is now living, in the county of Allen, and state of Kentucky, a girl, by the name of Patsey Anderson, 8 or 9 years of age, born without the least appearance of arms, who can card, spin, sew, and knit, with as great facility as any child of her age.

A peaceable town.—At the last sessions in the town of Cheraw, S. C. *twenty two* cases of assault and battery were tried.

At Huntsville Alabama, bills upon the bank of the U. States, and the Banks of Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, were on the 23d ult. at from 26 to 28 per cent. advance—the bills of the Kentucky bank, from 30 to 33 per cent. discount.

The colored man, Thomas Jones, or Robinson, now under sentence of death at New-York, for murder on board the brig Holkar, has confessed and related the particulars of the atrocious deed, for which he is about to suffer.

A St. Thomas paper of the 5th inst. states that Sir Hudson Lowe was daily expected at Antigua, to assume the government of that Island. The new Governor Vonshotten, arrived at St. Thomas on the 6th inst. from Copenhagen.

Permission has been granted by the President, to General Henry Dearborn, who has been for some time the American Minister at the Court of Lisbon, to return home, and he will probably arrive with his family, early in the ensuing fall.

A manufactory of Counterfeit Bank Notes at Darien, near Stamford, Connecticut, has been discovered, and several of the gang arrested, with their apparatus.

The Governor of Antigua has issued a general order reproving severely a Captain of militia for fighting a duel with a private, who challenged him for his decision as President of a court martial.

The Quebec Gazette of the 10th instant, states, that a few days previous Snow was four feet deep 15 or 20 miles in the interior. At Kingston on the 4th of May, the ground was covered with snow.

The Kentucky Argus of May 5, says, a duel was fought in this neighborhood, on Wednesday last, between Doctors Bartlett and Price, two young gentlemen belonging to the adjoining County of Woodford. The former, who is said to be the challenger, had his right arm shattered by his antagonist's ball.

By the Laws of England every one of the *Jewish* persuasion is denied parochial relief. This fact was stated by the Duke of Sussex at the late anniversary dinner of the Jew's Hospital in London, of which the patrons are better Christians in spirit than those who enacted the uncharitable exclusion just mentioned.

Snow Storm.—On the 14th inst. the ground at Utica was covered with snow. It fell about four inches deep on the neighbouring hills in the town of Deerfield. The storm extended west as far as Buffalo. Vegetation appears not to have sustained any material injury; fruit has probably been benefitted by it.

Four Greek youths arrived at Boston, the 17th inst. in the brig Cyprus, from Messina. They were sent to this country by the American Missionaries, to be educated at the Theological Institution at Andover.

A Rabbi of the Jews has recently arrived at Charleston, from Jerusalem, to claim the aid of the "seed of Abraham," in the United States, for the payment of certain severe requisitions imposed on their brethren, resident at Jerusalem, by the Turks, who have taken possession of the persons of some of the most distinguished of their tribe, and hold them as hostages for the contributions demanded.

Literary.—Among the new publications announced in the London papers, we observe two volumes of Sermons, "by John Henry Hobart, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, Professor of Pastoral Theology and Eloquence in the General Theological Seminary, and Rector of Trinity Church, and St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, in the city of New York."

The Races over the Long Island course, commenced last Tuesday. We cannot, says the National Advocate, screw our mouth to say "trials of speed," because the law calls them so. The following horses are entered, measured, weighed, &c.: Mr. Coles' Arabian colt Moonshine, and a Duroc colt; Mr. Badger's Molly Long Legs, and Restless; Dr. Thornton's Dutchess, and Southern Eclipse; Mr. Lord's Prize Fighter, Tormentor, Modesty, and Count Piper; Mr. Snook's Oscar, and Lady Vixen; Mr. Jackson's Slow and Easy, and a filly; Mr. Jones' Jane on the Green; Vandeveer's 3 year old Eclipse colt; Morris' 3 year old Hussah; besides Blinker, Jack on the Flats, Growler, Smiler, Tough Stick, Heart of Oak, &c. for a short run.

Dr. Thornton's southern Eclipse is said to be a patent animal. The next steam boats will bring us the bang up's from Virginia and Maryland. The Tom and Jerry's are all in training—big whiskers—top boots—new curricles—green frocks—crop tail ponies—Clinton hats—shammey gloves and goggles—cotton planters from the south, and cotton spinners from Paterson and old Duchess—lots of pick-pockets are expected on the course, and a new emission of counterfeit paper may be looked for.

The following advertisement, appeared in a Washington paper.

Charles X King of France and of Navarre, heir of Louis the Sixteenth, begs leave to inform those inhabitants of Washington, who may be willing to assist him in the means of returning to his native country, that he has opened a subscription from this date to the 24th of the present month, at which time he intends to go to Philadelphia, to take the necessary measures for a safe conveyance in order to avoid the fate of the iron mask. The tortures which he endured in the Isle of Cuba, causes him to take these precautions. If this reaches Joseph Napoleon, he will surely recollect that his brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, married the Archduchess Maria Louisa, cousin to Charles X. The French Military characters of whatever rank, exiles or refugees, on account of their political opinions must no longer fear.—Charles X. will give to each subscriber a printed copy of the time he was borne away from the Temple, of the circumstances and of the intrigue that has been used to keep him from providing for his relations and the kingdom of France. It is not by promises that he opens his subscription. The duty that every citizen owes to himself in adversity, will guide him in this glorious cause.

CHARLES X. King of France and Navarre.

The Florence, (Alabama) Gazette says the present promises to be an abundant fruit year. We have again the promise of a plentiful supply of that most delightful fruit, the peach, which, owing to its being very often destroyed by frost, renders the prospect which is now held out to us the more agreeable. The apple, cherry, plumb tree, and all kinds of smaller fruit trees, promise to yield abundant crops, and we think this may fairly be denominated another fruit year.

The following advertisement is from a Connecticut paper:—

Miss Miller will preach at the Old Meeting-house in Stratfield, on Monday evening, May 17th—on Tuesday evening, 18th at Chesnut Hill school house—on Wednesday evening, 19th, at the Stratford town house, at 5 o'clock—on Thursday evening, at Trumbull, (Chesnut hill school house) at 10 o'clock, and at Statfield meeting house, at 4 the same day.

It is stated, that on Wednesday week, the Philadelphia and New York stages arrived at the same moment at Kingston, in New Jersey, at the half-way house. The stages were fourteen in number, and each having their fresh and tired horses on the ground. There were at the same time in front of the tavern, no less than *one hundred and twelve horses*—a sight not often witnessed, even at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, or any other place in England.

A canal boat from Charleston, bound to Columbia, (S. C.) with a valuable cargo of merchandize, was blown up in the Santee Canal, on the 14th inst. The boat, and most of the cargo, including

an elegant piano forte, were destroyed. The crew, which consisted of five negro men, were all more or less injured by the explosion, some of them dangerously. A carboy of ether, or vitriol, is supposed to have burst in the hold On hearing the explosion, a person opened the slide between the cabin and the hold, and on putting in his lanthern to discover the cause, fire was instantly communicated by the candle to the foul air. The crew hastened to get off the hatches; but while in the act of doing so, a quantity of gun-powder, which was below, exploded, and literally blew the boat to pieces.

A letter from a friend in Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y. dated May 17, says—You may perhaps be surprised to learn that on Friday morning last, the snow was two inches deep in the village of Newport, and continued on the ground with little or no variation as to depth, the greater part of the day. The snow continued falling through the day, accompanied with strong wind from the west. Some of the snow which fell on Friday, was on the ground as late as Sunday.—This had been driven into heaps by the wind on Friday. The snow proved destructive to many species of birds, such as yellow birds, goldfinches, &c. They lie dead in and around the fields in considerable numbers.

The Baltimore papers give an account of the fire at the Shot Tower of that city. Owing to the great height of the tower, and difficulty of reaching it with the fire apparatus, several of the upper platforms, and a portion of the stair-case, were burnt before the fire was checked. The workmen were busily employed in casting shot at a furnace about the centre of the tower, and the first notice they had of the fire was when it fell upon them from the platform above. It is believed that the fire was communicated to the stair-case or one of the joists by the heat of the flue connected with the furnace below. In about ten days the tower will again be in operation at the lower furnaces. The burning pieces of plank that issued from the top and windows, several times communicated fire to the surrounding buildings.

A sailor who left New York on Sunday to proceed for Philadelphia in the mail stage, while waiting at Fowler's Hooks the hour for the departure of the coach, fell in with a free colored man, and after some joking, challenged him, in a playful temper to fight. The black man observed to him that if he struck him he should kill him.—The Sailor, however, not believing his antagonist so powerful told him to strike away. Thus challenged, he gave the sailor a single blow which knocked him down and killed him almost instantaneously. The black immediately fled but was found in the afternoon in a barn near Bergen, and taken into custody to await his trial.

The Kingston (U. C.) Chronicle May 14, contains a particular statement of the late riots among the Irish emigrants lately settled at Perth. Two persons have been killed and several wounded, and, if report be true, two more are missing, who are supposed to have gone over one of the rapids, in the Mississippi, in endeavoring to make their escape in a canoe. A great many most violent assaults and batteries had been committed. The cause of these outrages does not appear.

A Meteor.—A brilliant Meteor passed over Richmond one evening last week, between sun down and dark. The Compiler says the atmosphere was uncommonly clear, and the stars peculiarly brilliant. About 10 o'clock, Jupiter, as he was descending to the western horizon, looked almost as bright as Venus herself—and Mars flamed with an unwonted fire. Arcturus sparkled with extraordinary beauty, and even Alphecca, in the Corona Borealis, looked like a star of the first magnitude. The late rain seemed to have washed down almost every atom which could obscure the vision—the whole firmament seemed to be hung with little sparkling lamps. Nor were these the only lights which attracted the eye: for in the space of ten minutes two minor dazzling meteors flamed out and vanished.

Sufferers at New Castle.—The Common Council of Boston have directed collections to be taken up in the several Churches in that city, for the relief of those who suffered by the late fire at New Castle, (Del.) It is stated that in 1774-5, the citizens of New Castle remitted to Boston 900 dollars, which they collected in their little town (now only 2300 souls) for the relief of the inhabitants of Boston, who were deprived of their usual subsistence by the tyrannical Boston Port bill.

Melancholy Accident.—Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, left her residence in Winchester, Va. on horseback, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst. about 8 o'clock, on a visit to her father's house in the vicinity.—Passing near a lime-kiln in the suburbs, the horse took fright, and running with much speed down a slight descent, stumbled, and threw Mrs. N. to the ground, dislocating her neck, and dreadfully fracturing her skull. She spoke not a word, and in ten minutes life was entirely extinguished.

Justus Warren, of Phillipstown, New York, was killed on the 30th ult. in a most shocking manner. While in a state of intoxication, he started in a waggon, in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw but had not proceeded far before those that were with him, perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably; at which he replied, "I can steer them through hell." These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his waggon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from the waggon, on a sharp stone, which entered his head and instantly deprived him of life.

The United States' frigate Constitution, Capt. Jacob Jones, arrived at New York on Thursday, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. The Constitution has been absent rather more than three years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821, during which time she has sailed 55,150 miles. The U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Carrington, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, from New York, via France—all well. The widow of our Consul Smith, and family, have returned home in the Constitution. There are several Arabian horses on board the Constitution.

A monstrous serpent has made its appearance at a place near Brahmineetulah, north of Santipore, [East Indies.] It is from 22 to 24 cubits long. At times of rest, it coils itself up into a form resembling a wheel, but when disturbed it stretches itself, and jumps up to the distance of 25 or 30 cubits. It has hurt nobody as yet, but has spread great alarm among the inhabitants.—A party was sent out with bludgeons and muskets to destroy it, but were deterred from their purpose by its terrible hissing and frightful shape.

A member of Congress who has taken a prominent stand against the bill, in all its stages, writes thus, under date of

"Washington, May 19.

"The Tariff has finally passed both Houses.—It may be truly considered a revenue bill. The additional duties imposed will amount at least to three millions of dollars per annum. The trifling advantages or protection to the manufacturers are of very little consequence to them. It will fill the treasury, and impose from 15 to 20 per ct. on the consumers, which few are now able to pay. France and England are lessening the burthen on their people—and the United States are increasing the taxes on the people at a time when the President has said in his message that the revenue is fully adequate to all our wants!!!"

Two negro speculators, of the names of Whitfield and Tomkins, left Elizabeth City, N. C. on the 22d ult. with eleven negroes, and having added six others to their gang, at Gates' Court House, (of which number, one had been sentenced by the supreme court to banishment,) were proceeding to the Southward; when a few miles from Chowan river, in Hertford County, they were attacked in a wood by six armed runaways, and were compelled to fly for their lives, leaving their negroes, waggon, and baggage, in possession of the robbers. Only two of the negroes, however, could be prevailed upon to join these outlaws—one, the fellow who had been sentenced to banishment. The editor of the Elizabeth City Star recommends the adoption of prompt and efficient measures for breaking up this horde of audacious banditti.

The British brig Angenoria, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Buenos Ayres, with 18 passengers on board, was wrecked on the 10th of March, on the English Bank of Montevideo. Eleven of the crew and passengers, among whom was a Mr. Depeau, of New York, had made a raft of some spars, and proceeded to sea; and, as they had not been heard of on the 27th of the month, fears were entertained of their safety. Four of the crew and one passenger, Mr. Eldridge, of Boston, had arrived at Buenos Ayres.

MORE PIRACY.—Capt. Cook, of the schooner Morning Star, at New York from Honduras, states that about 15th March, the Br. schr. Spring-Bird, of that place, was captured by piratical boats, with twelve men, about 45 miles to the northward of Honduras. A boy belonging to the Spring-Bird jumped overboard, but did not learn the fate of the crew. The pirates manned and fitted out the Spring-Bird, and about the 25th March, captured another British schr. and murdered all on board but two. The King of the Musquetoe Shore was drowned about the 1st of April, and when Captain Cook left Honduras, they were about to crown a new King. Captain C. states, that the pirates were quite numerous in the vicinity of Honduras, and the island Cossumel; which is their rendezvous.

Capt. Beckwith, of the Schr. Florida, arrived at this port, from Matanzas, reports that on the 9th inst. while in the mouth of that harbour, discoved a small boat and saw two men in her standing from the west of the harbor. At 9 A. M. she came alongside; when within half pistol shot, we discovered 7 men armed with muskets and cutlasses, who immediately boarded us, and commenced plundering, by taking the captain's money, and sundry articles from the passenger—took the captain's watch, and the best of his clothing, at which time the Blue Ey'd Mary hove in sight, and after inquiring what vessel it was, and being informed that it was an armed schr. they left us, ordering us to stand to the eastward along the shore. They then joined company with two other boats, containing 8 men each, one of which mounted a swivel and lay within musket shot, until the Blue Ey'd Mary passed the harbour. They then returned on board with all their boat's crew, amounting to 23 men and commenced their acts of violence on the whole of us. They demanded money—stove our boat—destroyed the medicine chest, and every article of cabin furniture—they then took us in tow with two boats, and sent the third, as they told us, for a lighter to take out the cargo, during which time, they compelled the cook to serve them with such things as they ordered. At 3 P. M. the boat returned with the lighter to take out the cargo. At 5 P. M. to our great joy, saw the U. S. steam galliot Sea Gull coming out of Matanzas, and steering for us. At sunset, the Sea Gull nearing us fast, they hoisted out the boats and pulled to the eastward. At 7 P. M. the Sea Gull came up. The commanding officer, upon learning our situation, started in pursuit of the lighter, which they succeeded in capturing, together with the three men who were on board, and both vessels ordered to Matanzas. The steam galliot went in pursuit of the other boats, but Capt. Beckwith did not learn whether he succeeded in capturing them While on board, the pirates stated, that on the Sunday previous they had captured the schr Eliza, of Baltimore, and after taking out her cargo, had suffered her to proceed.

FROM HAVANA.

By the schooner Swift, arrived at Charleston, advices from Havana to the 7th inst. are received. The Spanish squadron which had sailed in pursuit of the Colombian, returned to Havana the 3d inst.

The most energetic and efficient measures are adopted by the Governor, in conjunction with the Deputation of Police, to preserve the tranquility of the Island. Bands of armed men have been formed, in imitation of former years, as it is said, to accomplish this purpose. Several vessels, of various sizes, are in preparation to defend the coast and visit every anchorage and key in the Island. These measures are adopted in addition to the usual defence of the Island.

The U. S. ship John Adams arrived on the 4th inst. and sailed for Vera Cruz. The British brig of war Cameleon arrived from England on the same day with despatches.

LATE FROM LAGUIRA.

By the arrival of the schr. Fourth of July, at Baltimore, the Editors of the American have received Carracas papers to the 21st April. They contain nothing of any interest.

An extract of a private letter from Bogota, under date of March 7, says:—"The English Commissioners arrived last Monday, and it is supposed the acknowledgment of the Independence of Columbia is in their private instructions.—They were to have been presented yesterday to the Vice President and the Ministers; but Colonel Campbell is unwell from the change of climate." The markets at Laguira were entirely overdone.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a Letter, dated Puna, 30th Feb. 1824.

An Insurrection of the black troops holding the castles in Callao against the Patriot Government, took place on or about the 5th. We made our escape thence on the night of the 8th inst, as also all vessels who dared take the risk of the fire of the batteries. In going out we kept in the range of the shipping, however several of their shot struck near us. The night previous to our leaving, guard boats were established to prevent vessels from sailing. They had commenced plundering the vessels and maltreated the captains.—Those who were found on board were taken ashore and confined in the castle. After getting out of gun shot of the batteries, I asked the Captain of the British sloop of war Fly if he would protect my ship if anchored under his guns, he said he dare not, as there were on shore many British subjects, and the negro General had threatened to massacre all foreigners and lay Callao in ashes if he attempted to interfere. I then calculated that my safety was in flight, as 2 gun boats were fitting out and would be in readiness the night we left. The day we sailed the Fly was lying within gun shot of the batteries and was frequently fired over when vessels were running out. She got under weigh, but previously thereto the Captain informed them of his intention; they however paid no attention, but commenced firing on his ship; one shot struck within a few feet of her. Captain Martin sent an officer on shore to remonstrate with them; the reply was, if he had fired one gun in return they would have massacred every Englishman in Callao and laid the place in ashes.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 29, 1824.

The CASKET which has been advertised to be published about the first of the month, (June,) will be out next week. It will contain 95 pages, and consist of the principal part of the Miscellany which has appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, for the last three months. Subscription price 25 cents.

A convention, between the United States and England, for suppressing the Slave Trade, and making it *Piracy* was concluded on the 13th of March last, and signed by our ministes, Rush, on the part of the United States, and by William Huskisson and Stratford Canning, on the part of Great Britain. This convention which comprises ten articles, has been ratified by the Senate with certain conditions, one of which limits the duration of the treaty to the pleasure of the parties, and another limiting the right of search to the African Seas. Article 1st, authorizes commanders and other commissioned officers of the two nations, duly authorized, to cruise off the Coasts of Africa, of America, and the West Indies, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, under conditions subsequently specified, to search, detain, capture, and send into the proper country of the captured vessel, of either nation, concerned in unlawful traffic in Slaves—the vessels so carried in to be tried by the tribunals of the country to which they belong. The succeeding articles specify the manner in which captures shall be conducted, to prevent the abusive exercise of the right of search and captures, and engages that each party shall use its influence with all civilized powers, to procure from them the acknowledgment of the Slave Trade being Piracy under the law of nations.

This is well as far as it goes, but some of our Southern Legislators and Slave-holders would be startled at the idea of carrying this just principle to the extent it demands, by declaring that the Slave Trade on land, (so extensively carried on to the South) should be deemed a crime equal to piracy, and requiring the same punishment. The crime is the same, whether the Slaves are purchased from a black Prince, or a white Christian, (*so styled,*) and requires the same prevention.—But perhaps it is not yet to be expected from the Southern planters, that they should be willing to extend this system of justice, from foreign traders even to their own pockets! The progress of light is gradual; but from this distant glimmering, we have reason to hope that Slavery will some time hence generally be considered in its true light, in all sections of our half-free, half-enslaved, country.

We are extremely gratified in being able to state, that the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia have passed a resolution accepting the offer of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, of purchasing the privilege of the water power at Fair Mount dam. This water power the corporation was restricted from the privilege of using for manufacturing purposes, at the time of purchasing the right to build the dam with the design of supplying the city with water. From the great local advantages of this situation in the use of machinery, we should suppose that $100,000 would have been profitably laid out in securing this privilege, if it could not have been obtained for a less sum. The purchase money, we have heard, from undoubted authority, is 26,000 dollars.

The Brandywine creek is supposed by some to be as well calculated, and as much used as any other in the United States, for mills and machinery, but we are told it bears no comparison to the situation at Fair Mount dam, exclusive of its local advantages of convenience by its vicinity to the city and the navigable waters of the Schuylkill.

We would ask for information of those who may be able to answer the query, Would it not be well worthy the attention of some of our leading and enterprising citizens to put in motion the subject of raising an extensive manufacturing establishment at Fair Mount dam: to form a Company with a large capital stock, to be divided into shares of 50, 100 or 200 dollars? Would it not be a profitable undertaking to the Stockholders, besides affording employment to a large number of persons who are in distress for the want of it?

We should suppose that there are many who would gladly seize the opportunity of employing their capital now lying dead and unproductive.

We are surrounded by rival cities, better situated for foreign commerce than Philadelphia is, and it is very necessary that we should put forth our strength to promote Internal Navigation and Manufactures (the surest source of wealth) for which we are happily situated, or we shall be unable to compete with them in the "tide of successful experiment."

It will afford considerable satisfaction to the friends of African colonization, to learn, that an appeal has been made by the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, to all the congregations under their charge particularly, and to those of the same persuasion generally throughout the union, for encouragement in the collection of a fund which is to be applied to the Colonization of the people of Colour, in an eligible part of Africa, which has been already selected with that intent. It is manifest, that the object of this assembly is an undertaking fraught with the highest interest to the citizens of the United States, and we shall be happy to find it thrive under their fostering care. The growing population of the Slave-holding states, is one great inducement for the prosecution of a system of emancipation and colonization in some distant territory unconnected with ours, and this seems to be an applicable mode to raise resources for the purpose. It is proposed that collections shall commence being taken on the fourth of July next, and continued annually, every year, on the same day. From the respectable quarter, in which this call is made, it would be superfluous to say that it will be duly appreciated by all worshippers assemblies, and ultimately prove one of the surest and most effectual means of preserving the nation from internal commotions.

In keeping a faithful record of the events that transpire in our northern hemisphere, it has of late been the task of newspaper editors, to give publicity to scenes of blood-shed, murder, arson, house breaking and horse stealing, with an innumerable host of et ceteras that follow in their train, carrying desolation and despair into the bosoms and houses of many innocent and unsuspecting victims, which, were they collected together, and given in one mass, would astonish and appal the reader, and cause him to shudder at the profligacy of his fellow man. That such a rapacious thirst for rapine and plunder should exist in a society that boasts of its civilization, and having all the advantages of religious instruction, is a subject of deep concern. The feelings of men, instead of improving by the examples they have of the sufferings which terminates the career of the wicked, become daily more blunted and ready to succumb to the workings of vice and immorality. What shall be done to reform the times? There are laws for the protection of the rights and property of our citizens, and it remains with them to see that they are put in execution against all criminal offenders. The Tread Mill and solitary confinement are effectual remedies to remove the evil so generally complained of. We suspect the pardoning power of the executives of the different states is too liberally exercised, on the recommendation of Prison Inspectors and others. Many criminals, condemned by the proper authority to imprisonment for years, get converted in a few months after going to jail, put on a shew of sanctity, sing and pray—petition is then made for their liberation, which too frequently succeeds, and they are let out again to prey on society. In another part of our paper will be found some particulars relating to the murder of Mr. Bonsall, which we copy from the U. S. Gazette of Monday last.

Agreeably to the resolution of both Houses, Congress adjourned on Wednesday last, after a protracted session, the principal feature of which consisted in passing the Tariff Bill, which has received the sanction of the President of the U. S.

Mr. Cartwright, who has often added to the amusements of Philadelphia, by the magic and inimitable harmony of his musical glasses, has made his appearance at New York, where he is now giving exhibitions of his skill. The public, no doubt, will be pleased to hear of an old favorite, who will shortly visit here, and by the renewal of his admired notes, remunerate them in part for the deprivation they sustained in his long absence.

LOCAL.

An election will take place on Monday, the 7th of June next, for Brigadier General of the first Division Pennsylvania Militia, which has become vacant by the appointment of General Cadwallader to the station of Major General, lately occupied by General Worrell, resigned. The candidates are Cols. Patterson, Swift, Brown and Simmons.

Combination 7—14—10, was the Ticket which drew the capital prize in the Union Canal Lottery, on Thursday last; and was sold by the Manager, to a vender at Bethlehem, Penn.

The theatre in Chesnut street re-opens on Monday evening, for a short season during the summer. The entertainments are The Follies of a Day, or the Marriage of Figaro, with the farce of the Highland Reel. The admission to the Boxes is reduced to 75 cents.

Three of the men concerned in setting fire to the State House, have been convicted for that crime. The fourth was permitted to give evidence on the part of the prosecution. The same men were on Tuesday tried for a conspiracy to burn the dwelling and take the life of Robert Wharton, Esq. on which indictment they were also found guilty. Their sentence is nine years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the arson, and three years for the conspiracy.

An attempt was made by three men on Tuesday night, at about 11 o'clock, to break open the store of Mr. Frederick Stever, at the Falls of Schuylkill; a man who was passing, alarmed the Robbers and they fled, leaving a Crowbar on the premises.

The man taken up on suspicion of being an accomplice in the late murder of Mr. Bonsall, and examined by the Mayor, is an old convict, who recently made his escape from the State Prison at Trenton New Jersey. He was committed for further examination.

A man going from Philadelphia on the Westchester road, on Friday night of last week, was stopped by five men who beat him on the head with a pistol and otherwise abused and robbed him. He states that he has no doubt but these are the same villains who committed the murder and robbery on the Darby road, on Saturday night. The night was too dark to enable him to give any accurate description of the robbers.

Joseph Bonaparte has presented to the Academy of Fine Arts in this city a fine bust of Napoleon in bronze.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. JAMES WINNARD, Editor of the Norristown Weekly Register, to Miss HANNAH LEAR of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening, the 23d inst. by William M'Carkle Esq. Mr. JAMES KIMBALL, to Miss SARAH YOUNG both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 22d inst. by Henry Engles, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM BODEN, to Miss HESTER PHILLIPS, all of the County of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN, to Miss JANE HOWE, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Abner Kneeland, Mr. PHILIP DICK, to Mrs. ELIZABETH B BURRILL, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. E. E. Lippit, Mr LAWRENCE R. BUTLER, to Miss SUSAN LANGLEY, both of this city.

On the 17th inst. at Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Captain JAMES WINCH of Philadelphia, to Miss ADELINE MARGERUM, of the former city.

On the evening of the 25th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, BLOOMFIELD M'ILVAINE, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of Charles N. Bancker, Esq. all of this city.

DIED,

In this city, on the 26th inst. CHARLES MULVEY, Esq. his Catholic Majesty's Consul for the state of Georgia.

On Wednesday morning, of pulmonary consumption, Miss SUSAN HUGHES.

On Wednesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH O'NEIL, in the 47th year of her age.

On Thursday morning last, Capt. MATHIAS S. STEEL, in the 43d year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. of small pox, DAVID CONNOR, Cabinet maker, formerly of N. York, aged 30.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. JOHN M'MULLIN, in the 20th year of his age.

On Friday morning, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. DAVID THOMPSON, in the 47th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 23d inst. THOMAS HOPKINS, Senior, in the 93d year of his age.

On the 23d inst. after a short illness, aged 82, Rev. HENRY HOLCOMBE, D. D. Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

On the 22d instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. ANDREW HANNIS, Senior.

On the morning of the 23d inst. suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET CRAIGE, consort of Seth Craige, aged 60.

On the 17th inst. after a short but severe illness, DAVID CATTELL, aged 78.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	37	25	62
In New-York,	52	39	91
In Baltimore,	16	12	28

The deaths in this city last week were 62; among which were, 10 by consumption, 5 typhus fever, and 3 small pox.

In New-York, there were 5 deaths by Small Pox! and 16 by consumption.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 24. New Ship Carolinian, Robinson, 5 days from Charleston, Cotton, Rice, &c.; Ship Gen. Wade Hampton, from Charleston, Cotton, &c.

25. Ship Gov. Hawkins Seybert, 16 days from New Orleans, Tobacco and Lead; Brig Olympia, Southern, 18 days from New Orleans, Tobacco, Lead, &c.; Brig Feliciana, Brown, 20 days from New Orleans, Cotton, &c.; Brig James Coulter, Barclay 30 days from Alvarado, Merchandize.

27. Ship Jane, Ferguson, from New Orleans; Brig June, Norgrave, 60 days from Havre, Merchandize; Brig Joseph S. Lewis, Caldwell, 23 days from New Orleans, Tobacco and Lead.

28. Ship Balize, Shippen, from Buenos Ayres, via Monte Video, 50 days from the latter place, Hides; Brig Fanny, Dunlevy, 24 days from Trieste, Merchandize; Schr. Horatio, Yorke, 8 days from Agoadilla, with Coffee.

CLEARED,

May 22. Ship Little Cherub, Saunders, Hamburg.

25. Schr. Fawn, Headley, Marcaibo.

27. Ship Caledonia, Barr, Canton; Schr. Maid of the Mill, Drinker, Cuba.

28. Brig Hamlet, Brazier, St. Thomas.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

5th Company Citizen Volunteers.—A meeting of the Company will be held, at the sign of the Camel, in Second street, between Race and Vine streets, on Tuesday evening, 1st of June. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be before the Company.

B. B. HAZELTON, Acting Sec'ry.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. Hargrove of the New Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, will preach in the Commissioner's hall, Southwark, to-morrow evening. Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

13th ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA Academy of Fine Arts opened on Monday, the 17th May, to continue for six weeks. Admittance 25 cents. May 20—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WETHERILL, late of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make payment. Those having claims against said estate, will present their accounts (duly attested) to either of the subscribers.

ELIZABETH WETHERILL, Administratrix.
A. R. WETHERILL, Administrator.

may 22—3t

NEW UNION LINE,

FOR NEW YORK

VIA Bordentown, Princeton and New Brunswick, in connection with the steam boat Albemarle, Capt. Button, to Bordentown, and the new and elegant steam boat Legislator, of New Brunswick, Capt. Fisher, from New Brunswick to New York.

The steam boat Albemarle will leave the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, and at Bordentown, where coaches are always in waiting to convey passengers immediately to Dunn's Hotel, (formerly Mrs. Keyworth's,) New Brunswick as before, from thence in the steam boat Legislator, and arrive in New York before 10 o'clock, A. M. Fare through to New York ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

For seats apply at the Old Established Steam Boat Office, No. 13 Market street, or of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

The engines of the Legislator and Albemarle are on Bolton & Watts' plan, *low pressure* The Albemarle has substantial copper boilers. may 20—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished fan mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that proper attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 82 South Fifth street.

may 20—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

Grand and Splendid Drawing.

Cohen's Office, 114 Market st.
Baltimore, May 26, 1824.

THE most splendid drawing ever witnessed in Baltimore, will take place on Thursday the 24th of NEXT MONTH (June) by distributing from the wheels of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, the following magnificent capitals:

$100,000---20,000,
2 OF 10,000---5,000,
6 OF 1,000 DOLLARS,

Besides 21 of 100, 15 of 50, and 2274 of 12 dollars, the whole payable in CASH, and to be all awarded

IN ONE DRAWING ONLY!

At the present interesting and highly attractive period of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, those not yet supplied with tickets or shares should make application without delay in order to prevent disappointment, as the tickets are becoming scarce and the demand encreasing.

☞ Distant adventurers may with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if their orders should not arrive in time, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or if they so direct, will be invested in such other lottery on hand as the state of the wheel in it might justify.

Whole ticket $20,	may produce	$100,000
Half	10, may produce	50,000
Quarter	5, may produce	25 000
Eighth	2,50, may produce	12,500

Tickets and shares, warranted undrawn, to be had at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office,

114 MARKET ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore. may 29—2t

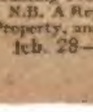
Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina, No. 326, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepper Pot, for those who may favour him with their company. may 29—3t*

TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 29—tf

FOR SALE,



A valuable Brick Dwelling House, situate on the east side of Fourth street, near Green street, three doors below Friends' Meeting House, built in modern style, with two sets of folding doors, and marble mantles; convenient kitchen, with a large rain water cistern. The house is finished throughout with the best materials, and in the most substantial manner; and is insured from loss by fire. Arrangements are making to introduce the Schuylkill water in the district. Apply to C. & J. CARMALT,

No. 241 Arch street, or N. W. corner of Third and Tammany street.

may 29—tf

GENTEEL BOARDING,

FOR the Summer Season, may be had at the Farm situated on School House, or Bensell's Lane, the third house from the Ridge Road, about five miles from Philadelphia. The Mansion House is large and commodious, and the place stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, vines, &c. The situation is high and healthy. The Banks of the Wissahickon, abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery, affords a delightful evening promenade, to the admirer of rocks and precipices, and thick embowering woods. A school in which is taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Geography, &c. has recently been established at Sumach Park, the adjoining premises. For further particulars apply at No. 34 South Second street; or on the premises, to

may 29—3t* E. WILLIAMS.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is here expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPIGRAM.

Dick, issuing from a fruiterer's shop
In Piccadilly, t'other day,
O'erturned the housemaid's pail of slop,
Which, unobserv'd, stood in his way.
Harry, who, poaching for a pun,
On purpose at his feet had stuck it,
Exclaim'd while chuckling at the fun,
Halloo! my friend, you've *kick'd the bucket!*
"Psha! hold your silly tongue," quoth Dick,
"Your raillery's false, as well as stale,
So far from dead, I'm not e'en sick,—
I only *turn'd a little pale.*"

CONUNDRUMS.

1st. Why is an empty purse like a lying report?

2d. With what *view* would a blind man carry a candle?

3d. Why does a fish dinner appear to be *borrowed?*

4th. Why is a book-seller like a bad accountant?

4th. What is the completest and most valuable *cure* a sick man can receive?

6th. What part of Anatomy is that which is principally studied on the waters?

7th. Where can a man *run* when he has spent all his money?

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

1. A word of two syllables, to which prefix two letters, and it becomes a monosyllable.

2. Two words in the English language, wherein the five vowels follow in successive order.

3. Words of five and seven syllables, yet no more than one vowel.

4. A word of five syllables, but take away one syllable, and it leaves no syllable.

5. What is that which came into the world without a soul, lived and had a soul, yet died without one?

6. Under this stone lies a man—not begot—lived not—and died not.

7. Suppose a man was sitting at a window, and was to fall out, what would he fall against?

8. Suppose there was a bird upon a peach in a garden, and you wished that peach, how would you get it without disturbing the bird.

9. There is a foreign insect, of no value when alive, but after death, is very often useful in preserving the lives of human beings—what is it?

Solutions to the above are requested by
ABEILLE.

A GHOST STORY.

One of the best authenticated ghost Stories in circulation is given in Beaumont's World of Spirits.

It is dated in the year 1662, and it relates to an apparition seen by the daughter of Sir Charles Lee, immediately preceding her death. No reasonable doubt can be placed on the authenticity of the narrative, as it was drawn up by the Bishop of Gloucester, from the recital of the young lady's father.

"Sir Charles Lee, by his first lady, had only one daughter, of which she died in child-birth; and when she was dead, her sister, the lady Everard, desired to have the education of the child, and she was by her very well educated, till she was marriageable, and a match was concluded for her with Sir William Perkins, but was then prevented in an extraordinary manner. Upon a Thursday night, thinking she saw a light in her chamber after she was in bed, she knocked for her maid, who presently came to her and was asked why she left a candle burning in her chamber? The maid said she left none, and there was none but what she brought with her at that time; then she said it was the fire, but that, her maid told her, was quite out: and said she believed it was only a dream; whereupon she said it might be so, and composed herself again to sleep. But about two o'clock she was awakened again, and saw the apparition of a little woman between her curtain and her pillow, who told her that she was her mother and that she was happy, and that by twelve of the clock that day she should be with her. Whereupon she knocked again for her maid, called for her clothes, and when she was dressed, went into her closet, and came not out again till nine, and then brought with her a letter sealed to her father; and brought it to her aunt, the Lady Everard, told her what had happened, and declared that as soon as she was dead, it might be sent to him. The lady thought she was suddenly fallen mad, and thereupon sent presently away to Chelmsford for a physician and surgeon, who both came immediately; but the physician could discern no indication of what the lady imagined, or of any indisposition of her body; notwithstanding the lady would needs have her let blood, which was done accordingly. And when the young woman had patiently let them do what they would with her, she desired that the chaplain might be called to read prayers; and when prayers were ended, she took her guitar and psalm book, and sat down upon a chair without arms, and played and sung so melodiously and admirably, that her music master, who was then there, admired at it. And near the stroke of twelve, she rose and sate herself down in a great chair with arms, and presently fetched a strong breathing or two, immediately expired, and was so suddenly cold, as was much wondered at by the physician and surgeon. She died in Waltham, in Essex, three miles from Chelmsford, and the letter was sent to Sir Charles, at his house in Warwickshire, but he was so afflicted with the death of his daughter, that he came not till she was buried; but when he came, he caused her to be taken up, and to be buried with her mother at Edmonton, as she desired in her letter.

A protestant, who rented a small farm under Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, having fallen behind in his payments, a vigilant steward, in his Grace's absence, seized the farmer's stock, and advertised it to be sold by auction on a fixed day. The Duke happily returned home in the interval, and the tenant went to him to supplicate for indulgence.—"What is the matter, Donald?" said the Duke, as he saw him enter with sad downcast looks.—Donald told his sorrowful tale in a concise natural manner; it touched the Duke's heart, and produced a formal acquittance of the debt. Donald, as he cheerfully withdrew, was staring at the pictures and images he saw in the ducal hall, and expressed to the Duke, in a homely way, a wish to know what they were. "These," said the Duke, who was a Roman Catholic, "are the saints who intercede with God for me." "My lord Duke," said Donald, "would it not be better to apply yourself to God? I went to muckle Sawney Gordon, and to little Sawney Gordon; but if I had not come to your good Grace's self, I could not have got my discharge, and both I and my bairns had been harried (i. e. turned out from house and home.)

When Archbishop Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV. his Majesty was astonished one Sunday to find, instead of the usual crowded congregation, only himself and his attendants, the priest and the other officers of the chapel.—"What is the meaning of this?" said the King. The Prelate answered, "I caused it to be given out that your Majesty would not attend chapel to-day, in order that you might see who came here to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

Sick Head Ache.—To remove an attack of the sick head ache, it is recommended for the patient to take "a table spoonful of ginger, mixed with a lump of sugar, in a tumbler three parts full of water, with the chill off; to sit, for a quarter of an hour, with his feet in water agreeably warm; and to apply a napkin wrung out of cold water, to his temples or forehead, whichever appears the most affected."

From the New England Farmer.

REMARKS ON VEGETATION, &c.

To determine the goodness of seeds.

The weighing of a given measure of seeds may generally be esteemed a criterion; as it is known that when seeds are put into cold water those which are less perfect are liable to swim and the sound ones to sink. It is a proper criterion of good seed wheat to cast it into salt and water, just strong enough to float an egg; as the more salt there is dissolved in water the heavier it becomes; and thence none but quite sound grains of wheat will sink in this brine, and that which swims is properly rejected.

The weight of a given measure of grain will also with considerable certainty discover the quantity of husk or bran contained in it, compared to the quantity of flour; as that grain which is cut too early or is not quite ripe, or happens in wet seasons, shrinks in the barn or granary, and becomes wrinkled, and has thus a greater proportion of skin or bran than that which has been perfectly ripened, and will hence weigh lighter in proportion.

Mons. B. G. Sage gives the following, process to discover whether wheat has been injured by fermentation, or the nutritive matter otherwise destroyed. Make a paste with flour and water, then wash it with your hands under water, which must be frequently changed till it no longer becomes discolored. The substance remaining on hand is the gluten; if the corn be good this is elastic, and will contract when drawn out; if the corn has begun to heat, it will be brittle; if the corn has fermented, none of the gluten will be obtained.

Where seeds of a perishable nature are to be carried to or brought from distant countries, covering them with sugar is the most certain and salutary method of preserving them.—Mr. Sneyd, of Belmont, in Staffordshire, England, having observed some seeds, which came accidentally among raisins, to grow readily directed many seeds to be sent from the West Indies covered with raisins, and others in sugar, and found that those immersed in sugar or covered with raisins both looked well and grew readily, whereas many others would not vegetate.

Since the powder of fresh burnt charcoal is known powerfully to absorb all putrid vapours, it is probable that seeds mixed and covered with charcoal dust, which has recently been burnt, or not long exposed to the air might be successfully employed for the preservation of seeds either in long voyages, or in domestic granaries.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 129 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 75 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

LAND WARRANT LOST.

WAS lost on Monday last, in South street, between Second and Third streets, a PARCHMENT LAND WARRANT, in favour of Jonathan George. The warrant belongs to a poor woman, who would be grateful to the finder for returning it, and a liberal reward given, if required, on leaving it with

SAMUEL JONES,
may 15—3t No. 305 South Front street.

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the Languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

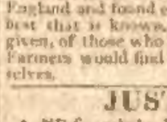
The poor and penyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sunrise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 23—3m

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 12 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 55 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

*** Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a cask are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 19—tf

ONE WEEK LONGER.

THE THREE SISTERS,

A very interesting NATURAL CURIOSITY,
To be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 9. P. M. at
THE MASONIC HALL.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS

It sometimes happens, in the variety of Nature's Works, that, without any deformity or disease, there is a remarkable diminution of the human form. This infirmity of stature is perhaps exemplified in no instance more strikingly than in the case of THREE WOMEN, HANNAH, REBECCA, and ABIGAIL HATCH. They are Sisters, daughters of the same father and mother, (who were of the ordinary size,) and were born at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The mother bare nine Children, 3 of whom were of the usual growth and magnitude, and four of this very small and delicate frame. Of these latter, one died about a year ago, and the present are the survivors: their ages are between 35 and 40 years—and their height between 36 and 42 inches.

They are well figured and proportioned, converse agreeably and sensibly; sing very pleasingly, and possess the manners, small as they are, of adult and educated women. They are exemplary for their piety and Christian devotion.

Such a family of females is worthy of attention by all the rational and curious part of society. Ladies, in particular, may be expected, to view these interesting individuals of their own sex. april 24—tf

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate Printer, No. 132 south Second street, Bat Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 158 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 75 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 34 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Pannmany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'-SCHOOL, Hancocus, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board & Tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 93 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—4

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 86 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 8th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 105 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 53 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12t*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leutner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 214 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern, manufactures HATS of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 68 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

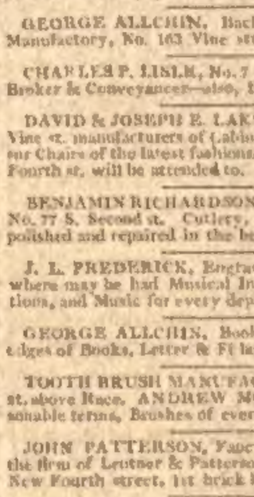
P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

SCYTHES.

WARRANTED Real PASSMORE'S and HARRIS'S Cast Steel SCYTHES, for Sale at
No. 29 Market Street,
may 8—4t Philadelphia.

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Relishes, and Liquors of the first quality.
NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf



J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.
nov 1—tf

S. WITHINGTON,
No. 119 CHESNUT STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Jewellery and Hair-work, of his own manufacture, which he disposes of wholesale and retail.

Stripped, supposed to be stolen, several Silver Spoons. The owner can have them again by proving property and paying charges. may 22—4t*

FRANKLIN PARK
Boarding School for Boys.

Near Ancocas, about four miles from Burlington.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened a Boarding School, at the above place, for boys from eight to twelve or thirteen years of age, in which will be taught, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and those branches of the Mathematics. As he intends limiting his school to a small number of boys, *not exceeding sixteen*, to which his attention shall be particularly devoted, he flatters himself that the chances of improvement will afford an inducement to parents and guardians to favour him with their patronage.

Boarding, Washing, and Tuition, 20 dollars per quarter, for those under twelve years of age—25 dollars per quarter for those over that age. The price of each quarter payable in advance. Two weeks vacation in each year.

MAYBERRY M'VAUGH.

References to John and Samuel Gummere, Burlington; Robert L. Pitfield, and Titus Bennett, Philadelphia.
5th mo 22—8*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Mourne,	1,00 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,00 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do,	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do. do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather do.		1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do. do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do.	Valencia do.		75 a 87
Do.	Leather do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do.	Leather do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. *JOHN W. JENKINS*

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1819, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain till I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. *NANCY BOURNE.*

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH & PEARSALL, T. W. DIOTT, EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 239 Market st. JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Cherry and Second st. PETER WILLIAMSON, corner Almond and Second streets and THOMAS CAVE, No. 394 Market street. May 8—4ty

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Pans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, North Second street, below Vine; or at 49, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89, North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.
april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wilhelm, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wilhelm, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.
References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia. feb 28—tf

Beware of Extravagance.
C. F. FOLWELL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 60 1-2 Union street, to No. 124 South Fifth street, three doors below Pine street; where Taylering, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion, exceedingly low for cash. may 22—tf

TO LET,
A House and Lot in Camden.

The House is pleasantly situated, and would make a desirable Summer Residence for a family from the City. There are on the premises a Barn, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Enquire of D. M. BURROUGH, No. 231 Arch street, Philadelphia, or to J. H. SLOAN, Esq. Camden. may 22—4t

Short-hand, or Stenography.

THE *art* of Short-hand was known by most of the ancient and civilized nations. The Egyptians, who were early distinguished for their learning, were familiar with the declineation of words by Hieroglyphics, as were the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans. The Jews were particularly fond of abbreviating words by arbitrary characters. Plutarch tells us, in his life of Cato, that the celebrated speech of that patriot relative to the Catalian conspiracy was presented in short-hand.

Various instances might be referred to in ancient history to prove it has been of the *greatest* importance, even when it was in the most *imperfect* state, and understood *only* by its inventors.

The subscriber proposes *teaching* a system which is *simple, amusing* and *easily* acquired by any person of common capacity, and by attending six lessons, (one hour each,)—Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in this invaluable art, will please call soon, and enter their names, as the class will be limited to ten, which will commence as soon as it is complete.

TERMS.—Two dollars for the six lessons, which is to be paid in advance.

Private lessons will be given to either ladies or gentlemen at their dwellings, or at the subscriber's residence in any branch of English Education, on moderate terms.

T. T. ASPELL,
may 15—3t No. 43 North Fourth street.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative ever* known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scabby*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and regulates only the common operations of nature in health; it is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York; Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMEN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer in the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1825.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 210 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 184 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Smith Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Prier, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Sutter & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Board, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lebaron & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus robbing some of its virtues.

These impositions and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, to cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly effectual—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name in the set.

Price 5 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 25 dollars per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1824. {14—tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice to the Shoe-making trade, named JAMES ENTELL, aged 18 years; small of his age; leans forward when he walks, takes long steps; a great talker, and will lie; a complete suit of clothes, all new, on his back. Five dollars will be paid on delivery of said Runaway, at No. 22 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Also, runaway on the 11th day of December, 1823, an indented apprentice to the Shoe-making trade, named ELIJAH THATCHER, aged 18 years; freckled face; good clothes with new hat and shoes (also a large bundle. One dollar will be paid on delivery of said boy at the above place.

If said boys will come back, and behave as they are bound to do, their master will say nothing with respect to going away.

VINCENT SLEEPER,
may 16—4t No. 22 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured. Mr. M. supplies the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by no main in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectual and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 183, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Beckit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auctions, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Cenly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. may 15—tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber having made large additions to his former stock, offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

At such reduced Prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction,